

Name _____

American Revolution
Review Sheet

Describe Jamestown and its leader. What is the House of Burgesses?	John Smith was the leader of Jamestown. He taught colonists to dig wells and build houses. He told the colonists to stop grumbling and work hard to help themselves. The H of B was created in 1619. It was the 1st colonial law-making assembly, and was used as a model for other colonies. It only applied to white, male landowners.
Why did the Pilgrims leave England? Name one famous ship on which they sailed. Discuss their plan of government.	Wanting to avoid upheavals in England, the Pilgrims left in search of religious, social, economic, and political freedom . About 100 Pilgrims came on the Mayflower . Before landing in 1620, the adult males created and signed an agreement to obey all colonial laws. This was called the Mayflower Compact .
What caused the French and Indian War? Who won, and what was their gain?	Dispute over the Ohio River Valley between England and France caused the F and I war. The English won and gained a huge amount of land from the French.
Why was the Stamp Act passed?	The Stamp Act was passed by Parliament to get back money spent during the French and Indian War. The Sons of Liberty were formed to protest the Stamp Act. They used force and violence to scare the Stamp agents and the act was eventually repealed.

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What are the Townshend Acts?	Because the Stamp Act didn't raise any money, England passed the Townshend Acts. This taxed the colonists on all imported goods. Great Britain felt it was OK to tax the colonists in order to raise \$ and to help support the cost of troops who were defending the colonies.
Describe the Boston Massacre and draw a picture.	The Boston Massacre was a battle between the British Soldiers and colonial civilians. 5 colonists were killed. The soldiers were later defended by John Adams because he felt they deserved a fair trial.
Discuss the Tea Act and its results.	The Tea Act gave one company a monopoly on the market for tea sales in the colonies, and the colonists still had to pay taxes on this tea! The Tea Act lead to the Boston Tea Party , in which colonists dumped tea into Boston Harbor as an act of protest. In punishment for the BTP, England passed the Intolerable Acts .

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Define Patriot and Loyalist	P= Colonists who did not want British rule. L= Colonists who did want to remain under British rule.
What is the First Continental Congress? What was its outcome?	In 1774 reps from colonies met and voted to stop trade with England.
What battle started the American Revolution? List at least 4 major battles and briefly explain their significance.	The Battle of Lexington and Concord started the Revolutionary War. Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown were major battles. As a result of the Revolutionary War, colonies became a free and independent country from England. Colonists could move westward into new territory. A full time army was established. The United States was given a huge amount of land by England
What was the Second Continental Congress and what was its outcome? (Include its author.)	The 2nd Continental Congress decided to declare independence from England and Thomas Jefferson wrote up the Declaration of Independence. Its purpose was to explain why colonies needed to establish their own government. The effect of the D of I committed the colonists to the Revolutionary War. No turning back now!!

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Use the attached map of the United States to review the 5 major regions	5 regions= West, Middle West, Southwest (Texas), Southeast, and Northeast
What are lines of latitude and longitude?	Latitude lines run East and West of the Equator. Longitude lines run north and south of the Prime Meridian.
What are Primary Sources?	Journals, diary entries, newspapers, poetry, artwork and artifacts that are written during that historical time period by a first hand witness
What are Secondary Sources?	Information gained from Textbooks, research, internet information, biographies, encyclopedias. Second hand information.
Colonial Economies	New England colonies= fishing and forestry industry because of its cold, wet climate. Middle colonies= Some farming (grains) and fishing because of its mixed climate. Southern colonies = mostly agriculture because of its sunny climate, which was good for farming.

Independence At Last! Study Guide

Europeans explored North America during the 1500s. They came mainly to discover new lands, claim land for their country and to look for gold.

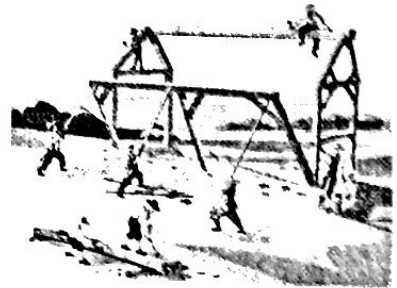
Four explorers from Spain who explored the present United States were:

- Coronado- Explored the American Southwest
- Cabeza de Vaca- Explored what is now Texas
- Soto- First European to reach the Mississippi River
- Ponce de León- Landed on the Florida Peninsula

Jamestown: the first permanent English colony in North America in present day Virginia.

John Smith was named the leader and made sure they built houses and dug wells for fresh water.

In 1619 the white male landowners got together as a law making assembly called the *House of Burgesses*.



The Pilgrims came from England to the Western Hemisphere to find freedom of religion. About 100 Pilgrims came on a ship called the **Mayflower** in 1620 that landed at Cape Cod.

Before landing, the leaders wrote a plan of government called the **Mayflower Compact** where they agreed that their laws would be just and equal and that all people would follow them.



In 1630 another group came to North America called the Puritans and they settled in present day Boston.



These settlements grew into 13 colonies that can be divided into three regions: New England Colonies, Middle Colonies, and Southern Colonies. As the colonies grew, they wanted to move further west.



France had claimed most of the land of the **Ohio River valley**. The British also claimed this land and told the French they had to leave. The French refused to leave. The Native Americans joined the French and they declared war on England. This was known as the *French and Indian War*. The British won this war and as a result, they gained more land.

The French and Indian War was very expensive. To get back some money England decided to pass the **Stamp Act** where they wanted colonists to pay *taxes* on printed materials like newspapers and playing cards. The colonists had started to make their own decisions and refused to pay this tax.

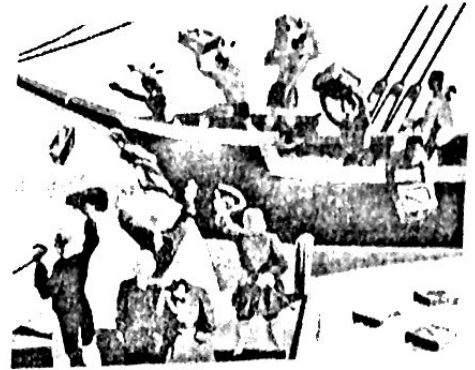


So instead England passed the **Townshend Acts**. These laws put a tax on anything the colonists imported. The colonists refused to buy anything imported and the British government sent troops to try to scare the colonists.



In 1770 angry colonists confronted British soldiers and the soldiers fired into the crowd killing 5 people. This was called the *Boston Massacre*.

In 1773 the British passed the Tea Act saying that only one company could sell tea and that the colonists would have to pay taxes on it. The colonists dumped the tea into the ocean to protest and this was called the *Boston Tea Party*.



To punish the colonists, the British passed more strict laws that the colonists called the *Intolerable Acts*. Then the colonists separated into *Patriots* (Colonists who did **not** want the British rule) and the *Loyalists* (Colonists who did **want** the British rule).

In 1774 representatives from colonies met in the First Continental Congress and voted to stop all trading with England. The colonists began training farmers to become soldiers. They knew that would not be able to solve problems peacefully.



The American Revolution started in 1775 with several battles:

- Bunker's Hill - British won but they lost more than 1,000 men.
- Fort McHenry- Francis Scott Key wrote the words to the *Star-Spangled Banner*.
- Battle of Saratoga- turning point in the war.
- Battle of Yorktown- Colonists (Americans) defeat British.



In 1775, the Second Continental Congress met and named George Washington as their army leader. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence where the colonists expressed why they needed to start their own government.



One of the delegates there was James Madison, who became known as the Father of the Constitution because he took notes and had good ideas about the new government.

Remember the regions of the United States and their locations.

